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## SABBATH-DAY READING.

### THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

"For, behold the kingdom of God is within you."  
The kingdom here? Lord, can it be? Searching about seeking every where For man's a year.  
"The kingdom come" has been my prayer, Was that dead dream all the while so near?  
Blinded and dull With selfish sin, Have I been sitting at the gates Called Lazarus!  
Where Thy fair angel stands and waits, With hand upon the lock, to let me in?  
Hast thou the key? Whom I have barred the way, Darkening the glory of Thy grace?  
Hast thou the key, When I have barred the way, Had shown to other men the perfect day?

Was that the way? Which thou art me, From the full glory which they taste, Whose spirits are Within Thy Paradise enclosed? Thy blessed Paradise, which seems so far?

Let me not sit Another hour, Idly awaiting what is mine to win, Imbued in it, Lord Jesus, send these words of self and sin, Beat down the gate, that I may enter in.  
-English Psalm

### HELPLESSNESS.

#### The Night Attendant for One to Assume Toward His Fellow Beings.

No life has attained anything like completeness unless it issues constantly in that kind of helpfulness which was one of the divinest characteristics of the greatest teachers. Every human life is a failure, no matter what its achievements, unless it is a constant force making for the well-being of other men and women. There never was and there never can be such a thing as a great life isolated from society and lived alone; for the end of all true living involves this kind of fruitfulness, as truly as the end of the seed which makes the harvest involves the grain which sustains and nourishes the world. To have this spirit of helpfulness, and to manifest it, lies, undoubtedly, within the purpose of most men and women; but only realizes it on a large scale in whom it becomes the most prominent characteristic of his life. They make a great mistake who suppose that this helpfulness requires large means or high position or unusual opportunities. These things are all valuable and invaluable to those who know how to use them; but they are never essential to a really helpful character and career; that which is essential, and that which lies within the eye and reach of every human being, is the spirit of helpfulness, the controlling desire to do so as to make other men happier, happier and more useful. He who would set out to show his helpfulness only by a series of definite acts might do some good, but this good would be small compared with that which would be accomplished by one whose whole life lent itself, through the unconscious action of its own spirit, to ministrations to other lives. Most people feel that they must live their own lives first, and endeavor to minister to others, strength, influence or money they may possess may then be given to others. This puts self first, and makes helpfulness secondary, and this is not the true attitude. Life must begin with the idea that it is for others, and that, not its margin, but its best strength and its best energy, must be put into that kind of service. He who feels this will not need to seek for opportunities of making his feeling known; they will come to him unsought and, for the most part, unconsciously. The moment one assumes this attitude toward his fellow-men he begins to minister to them by thought, by word and by action. The spirit that rises in him will reveal itself to others, and will touch them in ten thousand unseen ways. Such a man or woman imparts a tonic quality to the atmosphere in which they live; they are, unconsciously to themselves, help, strength and hope to those who are about them; and so, awake or asleep, silent or speaking, acting or at rest, they become fellow-workers with Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. - Christian Union

### FULL OF GOOD FRUITS.

#### Religion the One Thing That Makes Life Beautiful, Useful and Happy.

The religion which comes from above is, according to the Epistle of James, full of "good fruits." It is a religion characterized by purity, peaceableness, gentleness, mercy, without partiality and without hypocrisy. It excludes all that is "earthly, sensual, devilish." It includes all that is pure and peaceable and good. If any man will with wisdom let him receive that which is from above. Religion is the one thing that makes life beautiful and useful and happy. It is the one thing which fruit is always good and always abundant. Life must be fruitful of something. If it is pervaded by the vivifying power of religion, it will be fruitful in all the things which bless the individual both in time and eternity, and through him the race. Life, without this principle within to develop the glorious possibilities of the soul, will also be fruitful. It will be fruitful in the things which bring forth the fruit of life, but that which it brings forth is not of life, but of death. For "last when it is conceived, bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." Who would you that your life should bring forth? The Scriptures tell you that there are these two kinds of fruit, the one produced by the Good Spirit, the other by the Evil. You must choose the one or the other, and you will by your choice make your life either a blessing or a scourge. Of course you would not choose to bring forth the fruits which are described as "earthly, sensual, devilish;" your soul revolts at the thought. You would abound in those fruits which are declared to be long to the "wisdom that is from above." But remember that while you delay to seek the Heavenly wisdom the earthly, sensual spirit is spoiling your soul, corrupting your thoughts and poisoning your whole being. If you are not bringing forth the fruit of righteousness, but is conceiving in you that dreadful progeny of evil which is finished in death. Religion is what the world most needs. Whether it is evil in society and the State proceeds from man himself. The great crime is sin; and religion is the only force that can lift the race and emancipate the race. It is in accord with the highest human aspirations, and with all that we want in life, blessed fruits to achieve a higher civilization, and for the grandest activities of which man in his threefold nature is capable. - N. Y. Independent

### Not Fixed for the Chances.

#### The son of a prominent Chicago minister went out to Montana to look up a business opening, but soon returned with an empty pocket-book and no watch and chain.

"I am surprised to see you back so soon," said his father.  
"Well, I feel somewhat that way myself."  
"Didn't you strike a business chance out there that you could take advantage of?"  
"I struck plenty of chances, but the fact is, father, I never held the right kind of a horse to take advantage of there. Can you let me have about five dollars?" - *Estimate (D. T.) Bell*

### Not a Burden to Himself.

#### "Look at that fat fellow," remarked a man, addressing an old gentleman who stood near him. "He's so fat he must be a burden to himself."

"Don't think that he is," the old gentleman rejoined. "Upon the contrary, I think that he is a burden to me."  
"A burden to you? How so, sir?"  
"He married my daughter." - *Arkansas Traveler*

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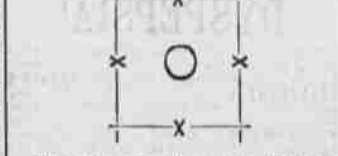
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## HARVESTING BEANS.

### How to Stack this Important Crop to Best Advantage.

No other crop grown requires more care in the harvesting than beans. This is on account of the great deterioration in value by loss of color and staining by rain and subsequent rotting of the pods on the wet ground. This unfavorable result more frequently happens with beans grown as a cash crop with corn, - upon principle a most objectionable practice in every way - because of the difficulty of drying them, to say nothing of the extra labor in harvesting them. Beans are pulled and not cut, the roots having but little hold on the ground, and the only machine ever adapted to the harvesting of beans, as we believe, was made for pulling them up by the roots and shaking the soil from them, very much in the manner done by the hand. When the beans are ripe they should be gathered at once and stacked safely out of danger from rain. If exposed to rain they will dry and become unmarketable. Perfectly white beans may be left on the ground as they are pulled, throwing two rows on each side together, thus having four rows in one long heap across the field, and as soon as possible they should be removed to a stage above the barn floor or to a dry, upper floor of a well ventilated shed and stored until they are thrashed. Otherwise it is safe to stack them in the field.

The stacking is done around a stout stake driven firmly into the ground, and two rows on each side of the stake, the pods being placed outside at the corners and the roots together, as here shown:



The roots are where the X's are seen and the beans at the outer corners; the stake is in the center. This makes the beans dry quickly and preserves them from being soiled by the roots; the stake keeps the stack erect. If a cap of straw or a hay cap is thrown over the top the stack will take no harm and the beans will come out in good order after considerable rain. But every effort should be made to get the beans off from the field as soon as possible.

We have thrashed beans with an ordinary two-horse threshing machine without breaking many of them, and much more cheaply than by the flail. Treading them out with horses is manifestly an objectionable method, and not conducive to the good appetite which a dish of well-prepared beans should evoke. The machine is arranged by taking out the concave and replacing it with a stout board raised somewhat, if the beans are fed in slowly, and held a little while as the pods go in, and the beans will come out in good order and can be cleaned from the chaff with ease in a common fan mill. The chaff is most excellent food for sheep, and should be carefully stored for that purpose.

Beans are an easy crop on the land, that is, they can be grown on moderately poor land and make a fair yield, as they can, too, be grown with corn and potatoes. But we advise every farmer to do every thing as well as he can, and if he only raises beans to do the best he knows how with them. We have grown thirty-five bushels per acre on good well-manured land, and have had more than 1,500 bushels of the same quality for the market. At the present price for good beans (\$1.75 a bushel) they pay better than wheat and can be grown at half the cost of this grain.

When beans have been thrashed they should be stored in a dry, airy place, and at first should be turned, and then weighed and measured again. If they have lost a tenth of their weight those in the bin or barrels should be turned out and well aired on a dry day. New flour barrels are made of staves, and are not so tight as the old ones. In considering the fact that the ash of peas and beans contains forty per cent of potash and nearly as much phosphoric acid, and that the straw is nearly as rich in potash, and that the grain contains ten per cent of nitrogen, and the straw nearly half as much, it is one of the anomalies of plant growth that they should be able with their shallow roots to extract all this nutriment from a soil that is considered so poor for any thing else. But so it is, and farmers should not be misled into supposing that a crop of beans does not leave the soil poorer than it was previously. The fact is otherwise. This crop simply gathers up what is left in the soil, and that other crops could not get, and like the man whose purse and good name were both stolen from him, the soil is left poor indeed.

Beans are a most nutritious food. They contain twenty-four per cent of protein in the shape of legumine - a substance having the properties and very much the same composition as casein and of which very good cheese can be made - and forty-five per cent of carbonaceous matters, against ten of protein and sixty-eight of carbonaceous matters in corn. Hence, with open in nearly equal quantities, the mixture will make a perfectly balanced food and therefore one that would be found in an ideal diet for the fattening of hogs, or for the fattening of cattle. Hence discolored beans can be most profitably used for feeding and should not be sent to market to lower the price of good ones. - N. Y. Times

### BETTER THAN POISON.

#### Tobacco in Various Forms Has Been Recommended for the Plant-Root and Pest.

I have never seen aphids on the potato, but know that tomatoes, egg plants and other solanaceous plants are often subject to their attacks. There are, no doubt, many varieties of aphids, many of them seeming to change color only when attacking different families of plants. For example, the aphid attacking the garden plants, is nearly always green, and hence is called the "green fly" by gardeners; on the chrysanthemum it is black; on the roots of verbenas and asters it is blue, while on the cabbage it is a greenish blue, or occasionally yellow. But in all cases, as a matter of fact, the aphid is a pest, and wherever it is found, the plant it attacks will at once succumb to tobacco, whether in the form of dust, smoke or decoction made by steeping the refuse stems and tobacco dust from a smoking pipe in water. Hundreds of acres of cabbage and lettuce are yearly destroyed by the aphid that attacks them. But the simplest remedy against such attacks the leaves of tobacco, or the leaves of the plant, or if the aphid is attacking the roots, as in asters or verbenas, we use enough to saturate the ground until it reaches them. But the simplest remedy against such attacks the leaves of tobacco, or the leaves of the plant, or if the aphid is attacking the roots, as in asters or verbenas, we use enough to saturate the ground until it reaches them. But the simplest remedy against such attacks the leaves of tobacco, or the leaves of the plant, or if the aphid is attacking the roots, as in asters or verbenas, we use enough to saturate the ground until it reaches them.

## FOOD ADULTERATION.

### Vigilance of Purchasers the Only Effective Security Against It.

Congress devoted a great deal of time this year to the consideration of a bill to put a check upon the adulteration of butter and the sale of sham butter. The bill was known as the oleomargarine bill, although it dealt with all substitutes for butter and all substances used either to adulterate or to color genuine butter. The bill was passed in each House only after much opposition, and it caused some bad feeling. It is an entirely new thing for Congress to pass any measure the real object of which is to protect the food of the people from adulteration and sham, but in the opinion of those who voted for the bill there was a necessity for this action. There are State laws aimed at adulteration, but they can not be so effective as a National law, which, besides being everywhere in force, attacks the manufacturer of the article by laying a tax upon it.

The adulteration of food is a very common practice, and is rendered easy, first by the prevailing demand for cheap things, and secondly by the extraordinary good nature of Americans, which suffers imposition without effective resistance. You go to your grocer's and buy some sugar. You can very easily tell whether you are getting the pure article or not. Of one thing you may be sure: Grocers can not buy pure sugar below a certain price, which is printed in all the daily papers. If you buy below that price, you are buying glucose.

Now glucose is glucose, and is not harmful, but on the other hand, it is not sugar. A cent's worth of glucose will not do you any harm, but a cent's worth of sugar will. What, then, do you gain by buying cheap sugar - cheap because it is adulterated? Other substances which are much adulterated are spices. Possibly nothing injurious are put into them, but they are weak-mixed, and more must be used to season the same amount of food. There are numerous substitutes for coffee, but at present this about as cheap coffee as you can get. The adulteration of wine is another thing. It is a "rank," and is not the delicate flavor of the Arabian and Javanese coffees, but it is strong and pure.

In some cases the practice is, not to adulterate, but to conceal the adulteration, but to take out some of the useful ingredients. A good example of this is afforded by food. Provision men have on sale tin cans containing what is called "Pure Leaf Lard." The substance within contains nothing which is not contained in lard, but in many cases it is got through a process which has removed a valuable ingredient of lard. We might make a long list of articles that need to be constantly watched in order to detect adulteration, but it is not possible to do so. Candy and confectionery, baking powders, milk - these are a few of the articles, and others will occur to readers. It is a lesson that ought to be taught in this country is either manufactured without the use of grape juice, or "doctored."

It is a great mistake to rely upon laws to correct evils like this of adulteration of food. Laws are made against the practices objected to, and legal proceedings against those who are detected in them. But the only effective security is in the vigilance and determination of purchasers. It should be the rule of every man to take notice of every imposition of this nature, and to cease trading with those who persist in selling cheap goods for genuine.

There are, it is true, buyers who seek adulterated articles. That does not mean, however, that they are not pure articles to those who wish for pure. If a man continues to offer the false goods after his attention has been called to the matter, he is not an honest man, and his shop is to be avoided. - *Yonkers Companion*

### POISONOUS PLANTS.

#### Points Which Parents Would Do Well to Commit to Memory.

Children should be taught not to eat the leaves of any plant or shrub which they find in the fields without first showing them to their parents or some adult person. Many serious, and sometimes fatal, results have occurred from a neglect of this precaution. After a long tramp through the woods and fields, children soon become very hungry, and unless provided with a substantial lunch, will often eat leaves and berries, thinking they are the same as those which they are accustomed to eat in the city market. We cite a few plants to illustrate the danger. The buttercup, so common in fields, should never be put into the mouth. If gathered, it should always be held by the stem, as the petals are very caustic and will quickly excite inflammation. The oleander contains a deadly poison, both in its leaves and flowers, and special care should be taken to exclude them from bouquets for the parlor or dining room. The leaves of the meadow saffron, or red valerian, or monkshood, are so poisonous for children the fascination of the rattlesnake, but should be avoided carefully. There is, perhaps, no plant so common in the fields, by the roadside and on mountain-tops, as the white-flowered plant of which the decoction it is said that Socrates drank. Its tiny white flowers are indeed beautiful, and are often gathered in large quantities by ladies and children who have little idea of their poisonous nature. But it is those poisonous plants which so closely resemble common vegetables that we need specially to shun, and to warn children against eating. The common dandelion, before it flowers, is so much like lettuce, and the leaves of the plant often enter with deadly effect. The plant contains a virulent poison, which, taken into the stomach, causes convulsions and often death. Another plant, almost equally dangerous, is the parsley; this is often mistaken for the leafy greens, and is especially dangerous. Water-hemlock, or cowbane, resembles very much the common parsnip. Ivy and dogwood, though not eaten, are often gathered because of their beautiful looking leaves. These plants like celery that the former is to a large number of people are poisonous.

We can not be too careful ourselves, nor watch too closely the children, in pleasant rambles during the summer vacation. In case of poisoning, let no time be lost in seeking medical aid. The poison should be promptly removed by every means to counteract its effects. Until the arrival of a physician, produce copious and frequent vomitings, and persistently keep it up until all offending matter is expelled. By no means allow the patient to become sleepy, but give strong coffee or tea, and if the body feels cold or chilly apply mustard and bottles of hot water. By every means keep up the circulation and the brain active. - *Dr. D. N. Patterson, in Congregationalist*

### AN HONORED TITLE.

#### The word "woman" carries with it a broad meaning. It constitutes a title that a man uses in speaking of his mother-in-law. He can think of none better. There is none better. Yet there are those who seem to regard the title as not good enough for them. They want to be known as ladies. Why, it is difficult to tell. Members of the gentler sex are respected for what they are. As a whole they are deferred to and individually they are almost certain of courteous treatment from men. The assumption of the title "lady" can in no sense strengthen the claim they have and which is generally acknowledged. In fact it often seems undignified and inappropriate. A "lady" advertising for a situation as "saleslady" would not seem in accordance with good taste to be energetic young woman looking for a clerkship. - *Quincy Herald*

## FARM AND FIRESIDE.

### Remember that the manure question is the most important one connected with agriculture or horticulture. - Western Rural.

-Cleaning Knives: Use flour of emery, bought of any drug-st. Ten cents worth will last a long time. - *Exchange*

-Veal Oysters: A good substitute for oysters is made by cutting veal into small squares, dipping them into a batter and frying in hot lard. Serve with cayenne pepper and salt, and should be eaten hot. - *The Caterer*

-When a porcelain kettle is worn down to the iron, it can still be quite serviceable by warming the kettle and dropping in it a few pieces of gum-shallac, and with a rag rub it well over the worn parts. - *Chicago Journal*

-It may be doubted but nevertheless it is a fact, a well fed hen will lay a larger egg than one that is starved. It is certain that there is as much difference in the quality of an egg laid by a well fed hen and one laid by a starved hen as there is in the quality of poor or well fattened beef. - *Pittsburg Herald*

-For killing lice on cattle, Prof. A. J. Cook gives it as his opinion that a decoction of tobacco is the best and the simplest treatment. It is easily and quickly made by turning hot water on a quart of tobacco; even steam will do one application usually all that is necessary. - *N. Y. Herald*

-Apple Soup: Peel and quarter one pound of good cooking apples, put them into three pints of medium stock made from bones and trimmings of meat, etc.; season with three cloves, bay leaves, a little white pepper; stew gently for half an hour, rub through a strainer and add a little more pepper and a little salt; boil up and serve. - *London Budget*

-Whitewash is to some extent a disinfectant, and should be used in cellar and kitchen closets not less than once a week. Fall muck and out grass also ripens at the same time as the above and may be advantageously added to them. Timothy and hard, or redtop, ripens later and would not fit into the combination. - *N. Y. Telegram*

-In sowing mixed grasses for hay reference must be had to their periods of ripening; they must be ready for the mower at the same time. Red clover and orchard grass do well together in this respect. Fall muck and out grass also ripens at the same time as the above and may be advantageously added to them. Timothy and hard, or redtop, ripens later and would not fit into the combination. - *N. Y. Telegram*

-European cultivators pay much attention to educating the masses concerning insects, both injurious and useful. As one means to this end, exhibitions of insects are made at fairs and shows, being stimulated by premiums. This is a practical and valuable hint for adoption in this country. Many a moth or butterfly that is now allowed to escape would be destroyed if its true nature were known.

-Nonsense, the lightest of desert dishes, is made by beating the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, adding gradually six tablespoonsful of powdered sugar. After the two are thoroughly blended beat in a cup of jelly, or soft fruit, and serve with sweetened cream flavored with vanilla. This dish should be prepared while dinner is going on, if possible, and the cream should be hot, as the "Nonsense" will be slightly warmed by beating. - *Household*

### DUTCH ESTATES.

#### Minister Bell Explains the Scheme of a Set of Outrageous Shrieks.

One of the folk of Americans who imagine themselves to be heirs to great fortunes in the old world recently made application to the Hon. Isaac Bell, Jr., United States Minister Resident at the Hague, for information concerning an estate of cash in bank and lands which he had been led to believe he was entitled to come into possession of. In his reply, after declaring the fruitlessness of the applicant's quest, Mr. Bell remarks as follows upon the general subject:

The numerous inquiries on file at the Legation from persons in the United States who claim large inheritances which they suppose were bequeathed to them by the European branch of the family convince me that a systematic fraud has been and still is being practiced upon those persons by scheming sharpers, who make a living by keeping alive and warm the excitement about the existence of unknown estates in Holland for American heirs. The frequency with which applications for information with regard to supposed inheritances in this country have been made by persons since my arrival here by persons residing in the various States and Territories, prompted me to address an official inquiry to this Government upon the subject. It appears from the reply of the Foreign Office that the legislature of this country has effectively and finally disposed of all such claims, even if inherently just, which were not presented to and proven before the Commission of Liquidation established in 1852. Under the old Dutch law the administration of deceased estates properly belonged to the different "Orphan" Chambers created from time to time throughout the country. In March, 1852, the States-General passed an act providing for the organization of a commission with exclusive jurisdiction to take possession of such funds and estates, and to adjudicate and dispose of all claims against the estates of deceased persons as well as against the Government. In pursuance of the requirements of the act, all claims were to be presented to the commission within a specified time, and all claims not presented within that time were to be considered as abandoned. The commission has since that time been established for a lapse of five years from the second session, elected to the State. The law of March, 1852, has therefore effectively and finally disposed of all such claims, even if inherently just, which were not presented to and proven before the Commission of Liquidation established in 1852. 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